Thursday, Jan. 18, 1849. THE NEW ERA.

GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS VIEWS .- A writer in count of a conversation held with Gen. Taylor, each newspaper, and one cent per ounce on a recent visit to his home at Baton Rouge. although it appears in an anonymous form, we here attributed to him:

General Taylor told me that he was already York will be specifically instructed as to the overwhelmed with applications for office, so much closed mails contemplated by the treaty, the so that it occupied all his time, not necessarily mode of keeping their accounts of foreign postdevoted to business, to read the numerous letters -many of which are long and tedious, so that nte out of his power to give answers.

Besides," says the General, "I am not yet President, and when I am, let these application be made through the proper departments, and if it is wished to remove an incumbent, let it be shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office holder, and that the applicant does; for as far as lies in my power, I intend that all new appointments shall be of men honest and capable. I do not intend to remove and to be elected 27; uncertain 2. any man from office, because he voted against In the House it is estimated that there will be me, for that is a freeman's privilege; but such desecration of office and official patronage as 27 some of them have been guilty of, to secure the election of the master whom they served as slaves, is degrading to the character of Ameri- House is six. can freemen, and will be a good cause for remo-val of friend or foe. The offices of the government should be filled with men of all parties and as I expect to find many of those now holding to be honest good men, and as the new ap-

full enjoyment of his naturally strong intellect-

ority, that the above is authentic. It certainly honor him. is accordant with the Allison letter.

tions to Postmasters.

II. Letters posted or charged in the United States will be rated at a half ounce to the single letter over a half and not exceeding an ounce, Burlington & Rutland Railroad. as a double letter; over un ounce and not exceeding an cunce and a half, as a treble letter, The question is daily asked, at what time the and so on; each half ounce or fractional completion of the Burington and Rotland Rail excess constituting a rate. In England, the road may be justly anticipated. The works are half cunce limits the single letter, the full conce the double letter; but on letters exceeding the counce, and not exceeding two cunces, four rates are charged; also, on letters exceeding three Burlington to Brandon, the rails can doubtless any place in Great Britain or Ireland, is 24 early in September, or at farthest by October 1st. cents, the double rate 48 cents, the triple rate On the southern division of the road, the line 72 cents, and so on, according to the United from Bellows Falls northward to Cavendish

any office in the United States for delivery.

V. Said postage on letters going to any place future, that the entire work from Burlington to in Great Britain or Ireland may be prepaid, if Bellows Falls will be ready for public use within the whole amount is tendered at the office in the present year. Our Burlington gallants (we

VI. Newspapers may be mailed at any office in the United States to any place in the United Kingdom, on the prepayment of two cents, and may, on receipt from any place in Great Britain or Ireland, be delivered at any office in Beautiful in Boston! the United States on payment of two cents.—
Note.—Each Government is to charge two cents on each newspaper. These are to be sent in formation) are less sanguine, but more safe, that bands or covers open at the ends or sides, and to those sometimes indulged; and while we think contain no manuscript whatever.

place in the United Kingdom, and on each pamphlet received therefrom, there is to be pre-paid in the first place, and charged and collect. England and the community generally, that this ed in the second, once cent for each ounce in great and needful public work is so near its conweight, or a fractional execess of an ounce, se are to be sent in bands or covers, open at the ends or sides, so as readily to be examined, and to contain no manuscript whatever,

VIII. On letters addressed to any place in treal to the State line has been opened - 32 miles ritish North America, not to be conveyed by - and is now in working condition. British North America, not to be conveyed by sea, there shall be charged a postage equal to the United States postage and the province postage notice of the first excursion of the Steam Engine combined; but, as this Department is not yet into the Eastern section of Canada :- Caledonic intermed of the British province rates, the United States postage to the lines will be charged, lantic Railroad was opened as far as Saint Hy. and prepayment thereof required, until the de-tails are ascertained and settled, as required by coldness of the day, and the bad state of the rivthe 21st article of the Treaty. postage on newspapers to Canada and other prevented many persons in this city from taking

try or British possession, and mailed for that side of the river, and at eleven o'clock, when the purpose to any post office in the island of Great cars left the terminus at Longuett, about two Britain, there must be prepaid, if sent by a Britain, there must be prepaid, if sent by a Britain, there must be prepaid, if sent by a Britain, there must be prepaid, if sent by a Britain, there must be prepaid, if sent by a proportunity to visit the pleasant village of Saint

livered in the United States, the foreign and & Wright of this city; and from the neatness British postage is to be prepaid, and what re-mains to be collected on delivery here in such case is simply the United States Postage—5 cents, single, if brought by a British Packer; (32 miles) was effected in one hour and ten min-21 cents, if brought by an American packet; 40 utes, exclusive of ten minutes stoppage at Se cents if such letters are delivered at San Fran. Hillaire to take in fuel; and it is the intention of cisco, Astoria, or any other place in the territory of the United States on the Pacific, when brought to an Atlantic Port by a British steamship; and It is thought that from the peculiar construc

55 cents if brought by an American steamship. the United States to be forwarded to the West a considerable depth of snow had fallen only a Indies by the American packets, or any place on day or two previously to the opening of the road merican packet.

the United States from Great Britain in an A-minutes, and Longues was again reached about merican packet.

All. Care is to be taken to see that all Amer.

Watchman & State Ionrnal. | ican postage on letters from Havana, from other other places in the Gulf of Mexico, from our Pacific possessions, and from the British North American provinces, is paid in the United States before the same is dispatched by mail to Great

XIII. Newspapers for countries beyond Great Britain may be sent on the payment of two cents each—also pamphiets as stipulated under No. 7—and newspapers and pamphlets received from countries beyond Great Britain are to be the Cincinnati Gazette, gives an interesting ac- delivered on the payment of the two cents for

weight of each pamphlet.

XIV. Postmasters are cautioned to write o We extract so much of his letter as appears to their post bills opposite each entry of a foreign be of general interest; simply premising that, letter, newspaper or pamphlet, posted by them respectively, the word "foreign"—the better to enable the postmuster of New York and Boston, have no doubt of its authenticity, and that Gen.

Taylor will act in accordance with the views a separate quarterly report of the amount or for-XV. The Postmisters of Boston and New-

> age, and of mailing and acknowledging receip of foreign matter. C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. ? January 8, 1849.

The Next Congress .- Total number of Senators 60. Senators to be elected 6. Whigs elected and to be elected 26; Democrats elected

37.

The nominal whig majority in the present

RAILROAD MATTERS.

IF An old Railroad Project. A part of the bring about this result. Although I do not in-in our paper a fortnight since. On the Sth of tend to allow an indiscriminate removal, yet it grieves me to think that it will be necessary to from a correspondent advocating Railroads as As to my Cabinet, I intend that all interests preferable to canals, and suggesting a "Railand all sections of the country shall be repre- road leading from Boston in Massachusetts to senied, but Nor, is some of the newspapers will have it, all parties. I am a Whig, as I have alhave n, all parties. I am a Whig, as I have always been tree to acknowledge; but I do not believe that those who voted for me wished me make the road to Lowell; then follow up the to be a mere partisan President, and I shall there- Merrimac River to Plymouth N. H.; then cross fore try to be a President of the American people. As to the new territory, it is now free, and slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorizing it, and that I do not believe of Onion River," &c. It is worthy of remark they will ever pass. I was opposed to the ac-quisition of this territory, as I also was to the cess of construction, over the entire line suggesacquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war, and although by occupation a warrior, I am a ted, except from Bradford to Montpelier. At that time it was expected that the trains would Upon the subject of improving our great riv- be drawn by horses, but Dr. Jackson of Boston ers and lakes, the friends of that measure may rest satisfied that they have a friend in President predicted that steam would be made available. The clever Doctor modestly calculated that a Gen Taylor was sixty-four years old last No- double track would "be equal to sloop navigavember. He is now hole and hearty, and in the tion," and the public were faithless at that. By the way, if the Ogdensburgh and Boston line has an earlier supporter than the Watchman,

OF We are told that some of the Portlanders are opposed to the new Portland, Montpelier and Foreign Mails and Postage. A postal treaty Montreal route. If they find it the shortest and has been concluded between this country and cheapest route, to both Montreal and Ogdens-Great Britain for reciprocal postage, and also providing for the transmission of British mails thro' We are glad to learn that the Plainfield people this country to Canada. The following instruc- are moving for a survey.

Fin 1845 we loaned to some engineer o Notice to the Public, and Instruc- the Central Road a report of a canal survey through Vermont. Please return it.

I. A postal treaty has been entered into be-tween Great Britain and the United States, plac-ing the correspondence between the two countries, the mail packets of each government, and tral road is already doing an excellent freight the nostage charges, upon an equal and recipro- business. An extension of the road will increase this business far beyond the proportion t the distance extended.

ounces, six rates are charged; that is, two be laid and ready for use in the course of the rates are imposed for each excess over an ounce, month of July next That portion of the road single rate to be charged on each between Brandon and Rutland, cannot be finishletter posted in the United States, addressed to ed so promptly, but will be ready for the track States scale of progression in weight. See No. 2. nearly) some twenty miles, will be ready for the IV. Like single, double, triple, &c. rates will rails as early in the spring as the season will perbe collected on each letter according to its unit them to be laid. On the whole it is safe to weight, which is posted in Great Britain or Ire- promise, making due allowance for the delay without being prepaid, and is received at which may be encountered at the more difficult United States, where mailed, at the option of the doubt not) will be able, on the first of January 1850, to complete their complimentary calls a home, and then

Horne, like Loretto's chapel, through the air,

The above dates (in fixing which we have re it certain that the road cannot be completed VII. On each pamphlet to be sent to any sooner than the first, or probably the last of next ace in the United Kingdom, and on each December, we proclaim it as matter of congrat-

Coming this Way.

One section of the Railroad project from Mon

The Montreal Transcript has the following "Pursuant to notice the St. Lawrence and At United States er-it being thickly covered with floating ico-IX. On letters to be sent to any foreign counadvantage of the invitation of the Directors; bu aerican packet 21 cents-to be doubled, trip- Hyacinthe, for the first time, in a steam car.-X. On letters received from foreign countries or English possessions, through the London or English possessions, through the London or any other post office in Great Britain, to be de-The engine-the A. N. Morin-worked beauti

s if brought by an American steamship.

It brought by an American stea

the Gulf of Mexico, to Chagres or Panama, in the United States mails, the single postage charge will be (as the British postage and the postage arising in its transit to Great Britain must be prepaid) 12 1-2 cents it to Havana, 20 cents if to any other place in the West Indies or on the Gulf of Mexico, or to Chagres; 30 cents and the whole village turned out as for a holiday. If to Panama, with 16 cents added if brought to the United States from Great Britain in an A-minutes, and Longuei was again reached about

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Boydell's Illustrations of Shakspeare, We have received from the Agent one of the plates, for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the propriety of building a Railroad er's edition of Boydell's celebrated Illustrations for Military purposes from the Mississipp to San of Shakspeare. It is a picture of Scene 2 Act Mr. Borland presented a petition from Arkan-4, of King Henry the Eighth-Cardinal Wolsey's entrance to the Abbey of Leicester,-and larly disposed of. contains portraits of Wolsey, the Earl of Northunberland, and the Abbot of Leicester, with various other personages in the costume of their tion, and moved its reference to a Committee, time. R. Westall was the painter and Robert with instructions to report a bill in accordance Thew the engraver, and this is chronicled as the master-piece, both of the painter and the engraver. It was first published April 23, 1798, and reception of the petition on the table. this copy, like all others of the American edition, Mr. Hale contended that Mr. King was out of is printed from the original plate. It is fruly a order, he not having yielded the floor splendid picture, and this may be said also of tion was always in order. several other specimens, which may be seen by The Chair so decided, and the motion to lay calling upon Geo. W. Scott, the agent. We think every gentleman of judgment and taste will find these engravings to be very desirable as specimens of art, and valuable also for the those expressions. The Northern men voting Aye are Atherton, Dickinson, Fitzgerald, and Sturgeon—all locos. Mr. Corwin presented a remonstrance against the extension of Slavory to Territories now free. calling upon Geo. W. Scott, the agent. We on the table was carried, 25 ayes, 16 noes, portraits of celebrated personages and the which was laid on the table as above, without a knowledge which they give of the costumes, division, manners, ceremonies, &c. of olden days. Let such call upon Mr. Scott; and we hope some of lists, &c. from Canada, free of duty, was taken our townsmen will find the visit in the sequel up.

Mr. Dix briefly explained its provisions, conmutually advantageous to themselves and to Dr. tending that it would have no injurious effect in

Littell's Living Age : Boston.

Contents of No. 244 - Danberry on Volcanoes, Manual Dexterity in Manufactures, The Waxen Head, Schoolboy Days, A Monster Unveiled, and that they believed that all countries with Doing and Dreaming, Natural Law of Cleanli- which we had reciprocal treaties, would be enness, Bernard Palissy, Via Doloroso, Liberia, titled to the benefit of this act, so that Flour Human Progress, European Correspondence, and various short articles.

The Parlor Magazine, devoted to literature, morals, and religion : New York, E. E. Miles, 135 Session. Nassaust. \$2 per year, strictly in advance. The January number is very good, both in matter and illustrations.

Mr. Godey, of Philadelphia, will observe that the title of our paper is " Vermont Watch- interruped by the Clerk, who informed him that man and State Journal." However, direct to Ayes, 89 Noes. The Chair then appounced the "State Journal," inasmuch as there is a religious | bili to be passed. On a more careful re-exami-

stitution and By-Laws of the Granite State Tra- rections of the Journal to be made, the Chair ding, Mining, and Agricultural Company, which would proceed to vote. any body, desirous of enlisting, can see by call. Mr. J. W. Farrelly of Pa. here inquired if his ing at Waltou's Book-Store.

Tea-from the N. Y. Pekin Tea Co. agents. Messrs, Badger, Keith, and Barker-fit for an

OF The publishers of the Congressional copy to " The Journal, Montpelier Vt." There was being called, for he stopped to ask what the is another Watchman on their Daily list, which The Speaker, -If the gentleman did not vote ought to be marked as the Universalist Watch on Saturday, it is evident be cannot vote now. man. We have received numbers 1, 3, 4, and The Speaker then called on the Clerk to an The Albany Journal states, on reliable auth- and its correspondent, bring him on that we may 5 of the Cong. and numbers 1 & 2 of the Ap- named the vote, which he did, as Ayes 89, Noes pendix up to this date.

> Plank Roads. We have a copy of the Newplank roads go elsewhere:

Plank Roads. In addition to those already noticed, we find the following-From Binghamphampton to connect with the Eric railway. From Bambridge, Chenange county, to Deposit, on the line of the Eric railway, to be extended to Norwich. From Norwich to Deposit to Considered: ton to Hamilton, to connect with the Hamilton Norwich. From Norwich to Oxford. From Fort Edward, Washington county, to Queensbu, ry. Warren county, connecting the Glen's Falls with the and Caldwell road, at Glen's Falls, with the and Caldwell road, at Glen's Falls. From Sara-Washington and Stratoga railroad. From Sara-joga springs to Schuylerville. From Syracuse to Utica. From West Troy to the Aqueduct, Art. of the Constitution, which requires that per-

new contracts will be made. Our regular terms House, providing effectually for the apprehenare reasonable, and we trust the present Con- sion and delivery of fugitives from labor who gress will not adjourn without a reduction in State into another. postage, making the cost of newspapers acceptable even to the poorest citizen. As it is, we log-Ayes 79, Noes 100. hope to deserve and retain every patron on our

More Annexation.

The province of New Brunswick-so lately Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inso loyal—has been reduced, by British legisla-tion and bad crops, to a state almost of destin-tion, and there is a feeling, which seems to be

Mr. Hale moved that the question of reference gaining strength daily, that its destiny is to shake be laid on the table. Lost, It was then postoff the heavy yo e of England and become part poned. and parcel of the great North American Repubthe condition of the Province, the causes of its on Public lands. present condition, and the remedy to which some Mr. Atherton reported the House bill on deof its intelligent and influential citizens at least, ficiency of appropriation, with amendments.

known the country in such a state. The crops of California into the Umon as a State, having failed, both of potatoes and grain, we Mr. Mason moved to print 10,000 ext may expect the greatest destitution. duty, so that we can have some chance of living. government, and then divide after admission. I am sure, had the question come up last summer in the House of Commons, of throwing off mittee, dissented from the report. the Colonies, there would have been a majorny done. This province is rich in mines and miner- of the report. als, and once let our productions have free ingress into your market, and yours into ours, it the report. will be the making of us, and of great benefit to you. Our iron and coal, if we only had a market, are more valuable than your California gold mines, and the one will assist to make the vote referring the bill for a Board of Commis-other useful; to develope the resources and consolidate the interests of the best half of the mittee. world.

It is doubtless true, as our correspondent in- A motion to my on the table was lost, when a joint benefi, in a commercial view. New Bruns- | 86. wick has wood, coal and iron, in almost exhaust-less quantities. Till within a few years, she has A motion to lay on the table was lost. The bill lived upon her wood; but the discriminating du-ty in her favor has been abolished in England, Whole. and she has no longer a market for it. Her iron beds and coal beds have been hardly opened; for like us, she cannot manufacture iron or raise

In the Committee of the Whole the Indian coal without protection, nor has she a market for bill was possed. The main bill was put on its them if she could. With these causes of dis- possage, and carried, content, hampered in every way by her depenof England forbids her industry fram creating those means out of her raw materials, we do not woulder that self-interest is getting the better of severe on Greeley's mileage report, and on Mileage report, a loyalty, for "self preservation as the first law of Tuck.

We have always been opposed to increasing our territory in any direction; but if we must have enlarged dominious, we should very much prefer taking into partnership such a country and prefer taking into partnership such a country and such a people, as New Brunswick and its intelics of the report of the Secretary of War on the ligent population—all parties interested consent-ing thereto—than any other country and people This was opp on our borders .- Boston Allas.

OF The following paragraph is from the St. John's, New Branswick, Observer of Dec. 15th;

"There is so much respect and regard for monarchy and monarchial principles, in New-Brunswick, that the idea of separation from England cannot, without great and cogent reasons, be entertained; but our trade is prostrate—our population is gradually removing to the neighboring republic—and it is hard to say what man boring republic—and it is hard to say what man in self defence may be forced to do? The rulers in self defence may be forced to do? The rulers and Metcalf supported the resolution.

Mr. Hale spoke against the institution of right of petition and against the institution of

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 8. SENATE. Mr. Houston offered a resolution

Mr. Hale presented a memorial asking for the

Mr. Westcott maintained that Mr. King's mo-

The bill reported by Mr. Dix for admitting

regard to whatever I rotective features now ex-

sted in the Tariff. Mr. Pearce and Mr. Hunter opposed it on the could be sent here from the Baltic free of Duty. After a few remarks from Mesers. Niles and Westcott in favor of the bill, it was informally passed over, and the Senate went into Executive

House. The Speaker said that it would be remembered that on Saturday the vote on the bill for the relief of Automo Pacheco was announced as Ayes 20, Noes 89. The Chair was about giving his reasons for voting, when he was on a re-count, he discovered the vote stood 91 paper in Montpelier bearing part of our title.

For California. We have a copy of the ConNoes. If therefore, there were no farther cor-

rote was recorded.

The Clerk replical in the negative.

Mr. F.-1 voted in the negative. The Speaker.- It is the gentleman's right to

have his vote recorded. Mr. C. J. Ingersoil said he was not quite sure whether he was in the House on Saturday in Globe and Appendix will oblige by directing our time to vote. He knew he came in as the vote

10. The Speaker then said the House would perceive there was no necessity for the Chair to vote, as his vote could not affect the result. Some conversation took place between sundry York law ready for adap ation to Vermont. A members, the House appearing to be in a very nother chapter (brief) next week. See how the undecided state as to what should be done, when Mr. Sawyer resolved the difficulty, by moving

reconsideration of the vote.

The Speaker then announced that the bill being a private one the motion to reconsider most go over until Friday, the next Private Bill day.

another, shall be derivered up on claim of We are satisfied from experiment that Party to whom such labor may be due, therefore Resolved, That the committee on the Judicia party to whom such labor may be due, therefore ry is hereby instructed to report a bill to this

The vote was taken by ayes and noes, result-

TUESPAY, Jun. 9. SENATE.-Mr. Underwood presented a petition asking appropriations to remove the colored population to Liberia, or beyond the limits of the United States, and moved its reference to the

Mr. Pierce offered a joint resolution for the lie. The following extract of a letter from a appointment of a Geologist for California, with member of the Provincial Parliament, explains a salary of \$9000. Referred to the Committee

Mr. Berrien, Chairman of the Judiciary Com-* Since I have been in business, I have never mittee, made a report adverse to the admission Mr. Mason moved to print 10,000 extra copies

We have of the report. no trade to any country. So much for British The report makes three objections to the bill legislation. I do hope that your Government will allow our exports to go to the States free of mit a tentory to the Union without a previous

Mr. Foote was in favor of printing a large in tayor of it, and I heartily wish it may be number of copies; and Mr. Westcott approved

Mr. Dayton agreed with the main points of The subject was then postponed.

The Senate went muo Executive Session. House. Mr. Butler moved to reconsider the Mr. Rockwell advocated the motion.

timates, that such a connection would be for the motion to reconsider was carried-year 99, mays

The House went into Committee again, on the dence on England-suffering for food, without Civil and Diplomatic Bill. Mr. Embree offered the means of paying for it, because the policy an amendment to compute the mileage of mem

An exciting debate followed. Mr. Root mov

This was opposed by Mr. Toombs, when the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

SENATE. Mr. Benton offered a resolution for the continuation of the synoptical index of the

Mr. Douglass repelled the imputation that the ! North was submissive in the slavery sgitation.

Mr. Dayton wished the committee to be left at berty to report or not as they pleased. omittee would not report in favor of the exisence of this power. He (Mr. Dayton) hoped he colonization scheme would not be brought into the vortex of this excitement. The colonization society is a philanthropic institution, approved both at the North and at the South. Do not endanger it. He concluded by a motion to her wharf at East Boston about 8, A. M., Eaving

which motion was carried. Mr. Mason was opposed to acting in any man-

nancipation of slaves.

A message was received from the President, to foreign news. then the Senute went into Executive session.

House. The Speaker announced the first interest. The cholera still remains in London, in the provinces it has not made any very con-

aois, to effer emendments. Mr. Lincoln's a- whereof 1356 have perished.

The vote was taken by yeas and mays, and de-ided in the negative.

The vote was taken by yeas and mays, and de-ided in the negative.

Town, and Edinburgh and its vicinity, seem to be the chief scats of the disease.

Ireland continues in a state of political re-Ireland continues in a state of political repose.

Mr. McLine then addressed the House warmy against agitation and agitators. He said he would not vote for a law prohibiting the slaverade in the District, for that would be tantamount to abolishing slavery. He considered the nount to abolishing slavery. He considered the parcels of sliver which arrive. The stock of

act when the time come, and said he was op- year. used to leaving the matter either to the free or FRANCE .- Notional Assembly - Announcement of ave negroes of the district.

aw taken by year and mays and decided in the than usual.

he table. Negatived. tremely numerous, and animated groups were to After several other ineffectual motions, the be seen here and there, through the hall. Prince

Mr. Venable followed, and alluded to Mr. Waldeck Rosseau, reporter of the committee.

Pennsylvania.

of the Tariff, and for the reduction of postage.

The resolution of Mr. Davis, for inquiring into the expediency of extending the Pension laws of the operation, M. Louis Napoleon was the

was again taken up. Mr. Palfrey made a speech This short address was received with deafenagainst it, and argued that there can be no prop. log cries of "Vive la Republique." rty in slaves. A long debate followed, after hich the bill was laid aside.

The Select Committee upon charges made against Mr. Meddl, Commissioner on Indian Af. Bonaparte, born to Paris, possessing all the qual-faire, by Mr. Clingman, made a report. The iffications of engibility required by the 44th arti-Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to take into custody, David Taylor, a witness, for refusing to tes-Mr. Cobb offered an amendment to bring Presidency; by virtue of Taylor before the House. The motion was post-poned. on the Assembly by the 47th and 48th articles of the Constitution, I proclaim him President of the

The Senate was not in session to day.
In the House, the consideration of the Pacheascend the tricone and take the oath required by
the Constitution." rmer speech by Mr. Burt. Mr. Burt interrupt- left breast was a crocket set with diamon followed, taking the Southern side of the quest dress a few words to the Assembly, ollowed, taking the Southern and replying to Collamer's remarks with treat claimness. Mr. Hall replied, taking the

hey adjourned.

as Metcalie, who was chosen by the Kentucky Kegislature on the 3d inst. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Crittensen, received in joint ballot 50 votes to 35 resonances, there cannot be any real difference of the secondarives, there cannot be any real difference.

members of the coming Legislature to return him. It is very doubtful, however, whether he will succeed. His Nicholson letter they consider, has fully committed him to the slave-holding shall be animated by a sineare desire of progress, the 'peculiar institution.'

Y. Vignette, a train of cars; on right hand, ship under full sail. Unlike genuine, but well calcu- by the Assembly, and was followed by foud

Loreign News.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the Boston Atlas, Jan. 13. strike out the instructions to the Committee, made her passage in the short space of less than

With the exception of the intelligence from or whatever in relation to slavery.

France, the news she brings is not of much importance or interest. The political state of no more nor less than for an appropriation for the things elsewhere seems to be in nearly the same Mr. Dickinson moved its indefinite postponfore devoted to the French Republic and its new Government, a large share of the space allotted

assing Gott's Slavery resolution, which had siderable progress, but in Scotland een postponed to this day.

The roll was called, when 177 members anwered to their names. Excuses coming up, the urther proceedings were suspended.

Sateranic progress, but in Scotland it rages with alarming results. In London, the fatal cases were thirty-one, against twenty-nine the previous week, whilst two weeks preceding, the weekly return was sixty-five. The returns from weekly return was sixty-five. The returns from The question of reconsideration coming up, Mr. Wentworth took the floor, but gave way to Mossrs. Stewart of Michigan and Lucola of Heart Scotland swells the melancholy table. The cases in Scotland have been no fewer than 2012, endment was very long.

Mr McLane asked Mr Wentworth if he would two only of which had proved fatal, and the provential transfer in the provential transfer low the members from Maryland on both sides lines eleven cases, seven of which had terminao be heard on this question, before taking the ted in death, Scotland exhibits one hundred and nestion to lay the motion to reconsider on the thirty-seven new cases, seventy-three of which the. Mr. W. refused, and moved to lay the had been fatal. Glasgow, Dumfries, Muxwell-

daty of Congress to be to exercise municipal or, parcels of silver which arrive. The stock of bullion less nearly reached fitteen millions, whilst olice power over the District.

Mr Smith, of Indians, tollowed. Congress, the circulation has declined to about \$16.535.715, exclusive of about a million of bank post bills.

The unemployed reserve of coin and notes extended in the circulation of bank post bills.

The unemployed reserve of coin and notes extended in the circulation of bank post bills. raffic in the District.

The uncomployed reserve of coin and notes exMr Giddings asked him if he wished to conceeds twelve millions. The funds have risen inue slavery in the district, to which he replied has been considerably, and so far every thing gives has his views were well known. He was ready hope for a return of prosperity with the new

the Election -Address of the President.
The proceedings of the 20th were of so impor-Mr. Sawyer followed, and moved that the pre-cious question be sustained. The question tant a character that we give them more space

Mr Botts moved that the resolution be laid on dent, took the Chair. The Assembly was exprestion was postponed, and the House adjourn- Louis Napoleon was not present at the opening House. The Speaker amounced in order the resolution from the Priming Committee to print extra copies of the report on the Buffaio in the M. Emite de Girardin.

The House went into Committee of the Whole n the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, Mr. Smith in yet completed its tisk, a desultary discussion opened on a proposition of M. Rambourg, to re-Mr. Embree, of Is., advocated the reduction and cqualizing of mileage, and showed how thir-ing the publication of its proceedings; but the ty members received twenty eight dollars per discussion was interrupted at four o'clock, when my for this session, while thirty others received the members of the Confinitee were ushered in. The President then called to the tribune M.

Greeley's publication on mileage—he declared it a small business, and proposed an amendment bly that, being itself elected by universal suffacressing the pay of members.

Mr. Greeley replied and justified his course. Republic should derive his powers from the Several members complained of unfair treatment same source, and receive the baptism of power by said publication. Mr. Greely continued.

SEMATE.—Mr. Benton's bill providing for a ed to that appeal. Nothing could exceed the SEMATE.—Mr. Benton's bill providing for a dignity evinced by the people on the occasion, and Europe would admire that grand and mag-Inited States, was taken up and passed.

Intel States, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Donglass moved to make the California unicent spectacle, and the calmness and freedom which had presided at the election. Not less which had presided at the election. Not less than 7,3539,000 citizens had deposited their votes Petitions were presented for the modification presume to substitute the will of a few for the

to the soldiers who may have been discharged really elect of the nation, and the Assembly had from service on account of accidents and casa-only to order that the executive power be transterred to his hands. After paying Mr. Niles moved that the bill for the reduction praise and grantede to General Cavaignae, postage, be made the order of the day for which was rained by the leud acclamations of onday next, and urged early action. Adopted, the Assembly, M. Rousseaux concluded by cal-On motion of Mr. Atherton, the appropriation and upon it to proclaim the President, and ex-bill was taken up and discussed. One amend-ment, for the appropriation of \$6500 for the pur-France."

chase of astronomical instruments, was opposed by Mr. Niles, but was finally adopted, by a vote of yeas 36, mays 10. As amended, the bill was rissed.

The bill to settle land titles in California and ton, and I now come forward to surrender the New Mexico, and for granting precuption rights powers with which it had invested me. You will was taken up. Mr. Benton condemned the bull understand, better than I can express, the sentiwas postponed, when the Senate went into ments of gratifude which the recollection of the Accutive session.

House. The Pacheco Slave indemnity bill of us kindness for me, will leave in my heart."

> M. Marrast then rose and said : " In the name of the French People "Whereas, Citizen Charles Louis Napoleon SATURDAY, Jan. 13. French Republic from this day until the second Sanday of May, 1852, and I now invite him to

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, propounded a M. Louis Napoleon, who was sented near M. Oddlon Barrot, then rose and advanced towards cook the floor and replied to remarks made in a the tribune. He was drossed in black; on his ed and stated that his argument upon the full under his coat he were the Grand Cordon of the der consideration had not been fairly stated. Legion of Honor. Having mounted the tribune, Mr. Collamer at the cunclusion of his speech, the President read to him the oath of fidelity to made some explanations and brought up many die Republic, to which M. Louis Napoleon re-law points. Mesers, Burt, Holmer, and Mead, "Jete jure." He then asked leave to ad-

THE ADDRESS. Northern side of the question.

Mr. Toombs of Ga. obtained the floor, when the address read to the National Assembly, by the President of the Republic, after taking the oath:

ey adjourned.

"Citizen Representatives,—The suffrages of the nation and the oath I have just taken, trace out for me my future conduct. I shall tollow it as a man of honor. I shall regard as enemies of of opinion. Our wishes—our desires are the Inter. Hon. Augustus C. Dadge, Senator om lows, has been re-elected for six years from true basis; to strengthen democratic institutions, and to alleviate the miseries of that generous and The President has issued a Proclamation, call a striking proof of its confidence. The inspirity ng for an extra session of the Senate on the which I have obtained not only penetrates me with gratitude, but it will give to the new Gov-(FMr. Atchison has been to elected Senator on Missouri. ernment that moral force without which there is no authority. With peace and order, our country can again improve—can cure its wounds, bring back the men that have been misled, and of January. Mr. Sevier, was formerly a Senator in Congress, and was lately appointed Commissioner to run the Texas boundary line. capable and patriotic men, who, in spite of the Pennsylvania U. S. Senator. The Legislature diversity of their political origin, are ready to of Pennsylvania have elected James Cooper (whig) United States Senator on the third ballot.

Gen. Jackson Morton, whig, is the new Senator from Florida.

Gen. Florida. predecessors, when the deposit of its authority is Detroit correspondent of the Rochester handed over to it intact, and in particular I owe Democrat, speaking of the report that Gen. Cass it to the Honorable General Cavaignae to say will be returned to the United States Senste, that his conduct is worthy of the generosity of will be returned to the United States Senste, that his conduct is worthy of the generosity of his character, and that sentiment of duty which appointment; his friends are beseeching the is the first quality of a statesman. (Hear, hear.)

iterest; and his vote in the Senate would favor he peculiar institution."

Without being either reactionary or Utopian.—

Let us be the men of the country, not the men of a part; and, with the sid of God, we will at New Counterfeit. 10's of Troy City Bank, N. least do good, if we cannot achieve great things The address was exceedingly well received

The President -- I have to state to the Assembly that M. Odilon Earrot has been appointed to

form a new Ministry.

The President of the Republic then left the

Assembly, in company with M. O. Barrot, M. L. de Malleville, and other representatives.

It was observed that, in descending from the tribune, the new President of the Republic advanced towards General Cavingnee, who was sitting in his old place at the end of the Ministerisl bench, and tendered him his hand. General Cavaignae appeared to be taken by surprise. He did not at once accept the hand of the Prince; but then, as if suddenly discovering what was intended, he shook it cordially. The whole pro-ceeding was received with loud shouts of ap-

lause by the Assembly.

The suddenness of the resolution to proclaim he President before all the returns were received, had excited the greatest surprise; indeed, ed the people. Nothing could have passed off with greater tranquility than the installa-tion of the new President of the Republic, which was previously expected to lead to so much dis-

At six o'clock on the evening of the 20th, the President of the National Assembly received the following message from the President of the Re-

"M. le President :- I request you to announce to the National Assembly that, in conformity with Article 64 of the Constitution, I have by a decree of this day named -M. Odilon Barrot representative of the people,

Minister of Justice, charged with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in the absence of the President of the Republic. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, representative of the seconde, Minister of Foreign affairs.

M. Lenn de Malleville, representative of the M. Ruimeres, General of Division, represen-Minister of the Interior.

tative of the people, Minister of War.

M. de Tracy, representative of the people,
Minister of the Marine and Colomes. M. Falloux, representative of the people, Min-ister of Public Instruction and Worship. M. Leon Faucher, representative of the peo-ple, Minister of Public Works.

M. Bixo, Vice President of the National Asembly, Minister of Agriculture, M. Passy, (Hypolite,) Member of the Institute, Minister of the Finances

Accept, Monsieur le President, the assurance LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

ontersigned)
Opinon Barrot, Minister of Justice," The Moniteur publishes the official decrees of se appointment of these Ministers, and also of following functionaries: Colonel Rebellot, of the Gendarmeric of the scine, Prefect of Police,

General Changenier, Commander-in Chief of the National Guards of the department of the Seine, and the Garde Mobile, and also Commander in Chief of the 1st Military Division.

Marshal Bugeaud, Commander in Chief of the rmy of the Aips. M. Berger, representative of the people, Pre-

On the 26th, the Assembly met at half-past we o'clack, and some important business was ransacted amidst general impatience.

M. Odilon Barrot assended the tribune amid rotound silence and attention, and said that the new Cabinet perfectly concurred in the declara-Republic, and now came forward to repeat the same engagements, in the presence of France and of Europe. Without entering upon an exgive some explanation of the principle on which the Cabinet was founded, and the course it intenmen belonging to the different political shades that had united in the election of the 10th December. The nation had evinced such an atcord, such a spirit of union, that the Cabinet otic nor wise, to disregard such a mainfestation, The country wished for order, for material and moral order; order in the streets, as well as in FRIDAY, Jan. 12. in the electoral arms. The elect belonged to no the administration and Government. That order SENATE.—The President presented the creentrais of James Cooper, Senator elect from
emosylvania.

In the electoral arms, The elect belonged to no
party. There was no victory, no defeat; no
conditional only be firmly established on the day wheat
the period or revolutionary agitation should begrous and patriotic a manifestation, no man could
closed. In strongly constituting the national force, it had given the best guarantee of its determination to maintain order, and it had thereby at it out of the question that it could be distre-It was indespensable that calmness and confidence in the future be restored, as otherwise manufactures and trade would not revive. Symptoms already perceptible showed that the redity. Agriculture, trade, and manufactures, had considerably suffered, and cruel sucrifices had been required from the first (the 45 cent-tines.) The Cabinet would exert it-elf to introduce the severest economy in the public expenditure, and to impart a salutary imp works, which was far preferable to their direct execution by the State. Its efforts would tend to encourage individual activity. M. Odilon Barrot then added, that he would not enter on any expose of the foreign affairs of France. Negotiations were pending, which imposed great reserve upon the Government. All he could say was, that the Cabinet would not rashly engage the word of France, and the it would exert it-

> litical education of the country. The election of the 10th December had given the Government an immense power, and it relied on the patriolic co operation of the Assembly, to enable it to accomplish its duties. This programme was received with marks of great applause by the Assembly.
>
> The tollowing is the final state of the poll, as

> > 1,448,302

self to preserve peace, as the interest of France

and Europe. In conclusion, he declared that he and his colleagues would do every thing in their

power to restore security, consolidate the Re-

public, and promote the development of the po-

addressed by the Committee of the Assembly to Number of voters in the eighty six departments not including Algiers 7,449,471 Number of votes expressed 7,426,252 Majorny of votes expressed 3,713,127 Louis Napoleon Bonaparte

Cavaignae

Rusmail 17.914 Changernier Divers votes 12,434 7,426,959 23,919 Total as above The number of votes given in favor of Louis

apoleon is already the greatest ever given in

France, When Napoleon was made Emperor of France, he had only 3,521,675 votes, although the poli was open for a month. France was not then so populous as at present, but the extent of the empire was much greater.

M. Napoleon Bonaparte has been commissioned by the President to announce to the courts of Brussels and the Hague the installation of the President. He will then proceed to London, where he will make the same communication, and where he will continue as Minister of the Republic. One of the motives which have prompted this measure is the strong political terence which exists between M. Napoleon flohas been always closely connected with the ul-tra-democratic party, to which the President of the Republic is decidenly opposed. To swed, therefore, the manifestation of dissersion in the

family, M. Napoleon Bonaparte takes an anbas-The following short report of the review of the 24th appears in Galignam's Messenger. Be tween seven and eight o'clock, A. M., the rappel was beaten in all the quarters of Paris, for the national guard to turn out for the grand review of the President of the Republic, Notwithstandgenerally responded to, and by half past eight and the legions were assembled in the positions previously set apart for them. The troops collected in their respective positions at a somewhat earlier hour. At about ten o'clock, the President of the positions of the president of the president of the positions of merally responded to, and by half past eight all dent, who had until then been in conference with his Ministers, entered the saloon, and after a few minutes' conversation, he prepared to leave the palace for the review.

Along the whole line, he was received with an enthusiass which it is impossible to describe, by the national goards and the people generally. The air resounded with cries of "Vive Napole-